

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15, 1934

No. 20

Homes, Work, Security Planned by President As New Deal Features

Two outstanding events of last week which will have an important part in determining the economic and political policies of the United States during the coming years were the "declaration of policy" of the Republican National Committee, issued from Chicago, and the message of President Roosevelt to Congress in which he reviewed the developments of his recovery plan and outlined his projects for the future.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress constitutes what has been termed a three-fold attack on the problems of human security. He speaks of the work begun in March, 1933, "which will be regarded for a long time as a splendid justification of the vitality of representative government."

A small number of items of his program remain to be adopted, and he expects Congress to pass them before adjournment. Many other pending measures must for lack of time be deferred to the next Congress.

President's Objectives

Among the objectives he places the security of the men, women and children of the nation first, and he mentions three factors—"people want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work, and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which can not be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours."

"There is ample private money for sound housing projects; and the Congress, in a measure now before you, can stimulate the lending of money for the modernization of existing homes and the building of new homes," says the President. The objective is to make it possible for American families to live as Americans should.

The second factor is discussed at length. A wise government may help the readjustment of population, and "we can not fail to act when hundreds of thousands of families live where there is no reasonable prospect of a living in the years to come." This is especially a national problem, he says.

The abandonment of many millions of acres of land for agricultural use and the replacing of these acres with others on which at least a living can be earned is urged. In considering the cost of such a program the President points out that for many years to come we shall be engaged in the task of rehabilitating many hundreds of thousands of families. Future costs for direct relief will be reduced, and he hopes the government will adopt as a clear policy, to be carried out over a long period, the appropriation of a large definite annual sum so that work may be continued year after year in pursuance of the well-considered objective.

Federal Social Insurance

The third factor of the President's plan relates to social insurance, and the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through this means is urged as a step to be undertaken next winter. This is not an untried experiment, he says, and lessons of experience are available from

states, industries and nations. He is looking for a sound means which he can recommend to provide security against several of the disturbing factors of life, especially those relating to unemployment and old age.

The President believes that social insurance should be national in scope, although the several states should meet at least a large portion of the cost, leaving to the federal government the task of investing, maintaining and safeguarding the funds constituting the necessary insurance reserves.

This seeking for a greater measure of welfare and happiness does not indicate a change in values, but is a return to values lost in the course of our economic development and expansion. Ample scope is left for private initiative, and he hopes for the eventual fulfillment of promises that private initiative will relieve the federal government of the burden assumed.

As to Individual Liberty

To the critics who assert that individual liberty is being restricted by the government and to those who would go back to old principles and forfeit the gains already made the President intimates that they have lost no liberties. In conclusion he says: "We must dedicate ourselves anew to a recovery of the old and sacred possessive rights for which mankind has constantly struggled—homes, livelihood, and individual security. The road to these values is the way of progress. Neither you nor I will rest content until we have done our utmost to move further on that road."

REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO

In acknowledging that "our country has been backward in legislation dealing with social questions," and welcoming "the recognition that these questions demand attention by government," Charles D. Hilles, retiring chairman of the Republican National Committee, who signed the manifesto issued from Chicago, appears to indicate that the policy of his party is due for a change.

Reciting the "problems of infinite complexity"—of unemployment and human suffering; of agriculture, with its lost markets and low prices; of abuses and excesses that have become too apparent, and "the problems of a wider spread of prosperity, of relieving the hardships of unemployment and old age, and of avoiding these tragic depressions," the document bears little resemblance to the public utterances of the last Republican President. There is, however, a hint that the old shibboleth of "rugged individualism" is in the background.

"We believe," says Mr. Hilles, "in an economic system based upon individual initiative, and maintenance of competition checked by government regulation."

Government Centralization

Deprecating the efforts of their political opponents "who seek to expand to the utmost limit the powers of the central government," and to "substitute complete governmental control of all agricultural production, of all business activity," the document reveals the influence of Ogden Mills with its references to the "failure of similar experiments" in past history and the folly of "misguided bureaucrats" who ignore history.

The manifesto expresses opposition to revolutionary change without popular mandate; a belief that the present emergency laws vesting dictatorial

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Sinclair Oil Interests Sign Agreement With International Union

Signing of an agreement between the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers and the Consolidated Oil Corporation, holding company for the Sinclair oil companies, has just been announced in Washington.

The agreement, first of its kind, was hailed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as a "treaty of industrial peace" which marks a "new era in the relations between the employer and employed." The agreement provides for settlement without strikes of controversies that can not be settled through direct negotiation.

To Benefit Employer and Employee

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidated Oil Corporation, believes the agreement will work out to the benefit of the employer as well as to the advantages of the employees. He said:

"A new basis of labor relations is embodied in the agreement announced between the Sinclair companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. It embodies rules for the sane conduct of business between employer and employee. The association is to represent its members in collective bargaining in accordance with the provisions of the National Recovery Act. I believe that the agreement will work out to our benefit as employers as well as to the advantage of the employees."

"I want to acknowledge the co-operation and good understanding I have encountered in dealing with President Green of the American Federation of Labor and the international officials."

First on National Scale

"I am very happy to have had a part in laying the cornerstone of what I believe is a new foundation, the fundamental of which is that industrial relations can be put on a basis of friendly dealing instead of partaking of the nature of an armed truce."

The agreement for union recognition is said to be the first on a national scale signed by a large oil company with an independent union, the oil industry having been hitherto dominated by the monstrosity known as the company union, established, fostered, financed and controlled by anti-labor corporation officials for the purpose of preventing employees from enrolling in bona fide trade unions.

The pact was completed after several months of conferences.

INDICTED FOR CODE VIOLATIONS

The five officers of the Richmand Hosiery Mills of Rossville, near Gainesville, Ga., reaped a bit of the anti-N.R.A. harvest they had sown when a federal grand jury indicted them for violating the hosiery code and United States District Judge E. Marvin Underwood at Rome, Ga., placed each under \$1000 bail for trial in Atlanta on July 2. The mill directors admitted they operated three shifts a day in violation of code requirements. They did it through a straw company they illegally set up.

Momentous Struggle Involves Union Shop

As this issue of the Labor Clarion goes to press the whole country awaits with deep concern the action of the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, called to meet in Pittsburgh yesterday, upon whose action depends the question of whether the 400,000 workers in the steel industry will be called upon to strike.

At this writing it appears to be a foregone conclusion that the workers will quit work, and one of the most momentous struggles between capital and labor of recent years will be inaugurated.

All efforts of government agencies to bring about a settlement of the differences involved have been fruitless, the employers standing out for the "open shop" and the unions involved being equally adamant in their stand for the union shop, as contemplated in the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Frantic efforts are being made by the employers to retain their "company unions," and they are heralding to the world the statement that 120,000 workers in the industry are affiliated with these sham unions and are opposed to the Amalgamated, as shown in the balloting.

"These elections, sponsored by company-dominated unions, naturally would show results favorable to the operators," said M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated, who termed the balloting "a farce." "We can prove many instances of workers being intimidated," he said.

Tighe reiterated his stand to the effect that he is powerless other than to carry out the mandate of the Amalgamated's convention, which met yesterday to consider "ways and means" of gaining its demand for "recognition—the right to bargain for its members with employers."

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania recently called at the White House and informed President Roosevelt that the steel companies in western Pennsylvania were arming, and later he told reporters the situation was "very bad." The steel companies are arming with machine guns, barbed

wire, etc., he said, but he declared he was ready to meet whatever situation arises.

Tighe has demanded of General Johnson, N.R.A. administrator, the revision of the steel code and government protection of the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively with the steel companies.

The officials of the anti-union steel companies are up to their old tricks of warning their employees that the strike movement in the industry is fomented by Communists and other radicals instead of by widespread discontent with the refusal to recognize organized labor in negotiating agreements covering hours, wages and work conditions.

Union Shop for Auto Mechanics Is Provided for in Agreement

An agreement to run for one year, and to remain in effect thereafter "until either party wishes to change any section or sections," was signed on June 2 between Auto Machinists' Lodge No. 1305, International Association of Machinists, of San Francisco, and the California Bakers' Association of San Francisco.

The document provides for the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week, with a wage of \$1 an hour for journeymen. Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Seven holidays are provided for without deduction of pay. All machinists and apprentices employed are to be members of the union. The agreement goes into effect June 17.

HOMES, WORK, SECURITY

(Continued from Page One)

powers in the President must never be permitted to become permanent, and faith in "our federal form of government, with its system of state and local responsibilities. We believe, in short, that American democracy, working along American lines, in accordance with the spirit and principles of American institutions, is equal to solving the problems of the new world, of breaking down obstacles that stand in our way, and of resuming at an even more rapid pace the progress that has characterized the life of the nation for well nigh 150 years."

Fears for Old Order

Savoring of the methods of the political spell-binder who glosses over present ills and "points with pride" to past performances is the following, which probably is instigated by the "stand-patters" of the Mellon type:

"We must not see destroyed in four years a civilization which has been centuries in building and which has brought to our nation greater progress, well-being and happiness than have ever been enjoyed by any nation, any time, anywhere."

Asks Industrial Ass'n To Terminate Strike

Reiterating a former public statement that the local longshoremen were controlled by radicals, and declaring that the same group is now "engaged in a conspiracy to promote a general strike," J. W. Maillard Jr., president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has publicly requested the Industrial Association of San Francisco to "immediately assume the responsibility of determining a method of ending this intolerable condition."

As the strike entered upon its sixth week with the San Francisco waterfront still in the throes of a tie-up all but complete, rumors have been in circulation of desperate efforts on the part of the employers to break the strike. These have consisted of reports to the effect that a "secret committee" of sixty business men has been formed, presumably along the lines of the "vigilante" committees of the agricultural districts, to fight alleged radical elements among the strikers.

Coupled with these developments is a broadside issued by the new governor laying responsibility for the industrial unrest on the shoulders of "communist agitators and fomentors of industrial hatred." While he declares "this is no attack on the principle of collective bargaining," and that "responsible and law-abiding labor organizations are an accepted part of our economic and social fabric," he declares his "inflexible determination to uphold the authority of the law."

The governor's declaration, while issued ostensibly in relation to the agricultural disturbances centering around Brentwood, is taken to be an indirect intimation that he will take official recognition of the maritime tie-up. The studied efforts of the shipping interests to emphasize the alleged "radicalism" among the waterfront strikers seems to bear this out.

Mayor Rossi, after conferring with strike leaders and employers, expresses himself as confident of peace. The mayor was preparing for a "show-down" when Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, returns from the Northwest.

A new development is the possibility of the strike extending to the Atlantic coast. B. A. Harrigan, an officer of the United Licensed Officers, is here from the East, and has been in conference with Harry Bridges, chairman of the local strike committee. He said there was a strong possibility that the Seafarers' Council of the Port of New York, affiliated with the International Seamen's Union, might decide to call a strike of all its members.

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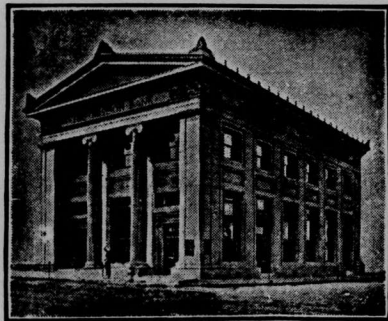
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Repeal of Sales Tax Sought by Committee

The California sales tax law operates as a law to prolong depression, increase unemployment, and lower wages. The 2½ per cent sales tax, with pyramiding and profits added, far exceeds a 2½ per cent wage reduction to all California working people, says a communication from the Tax Relief Campaign Committee.

The sales tax causes unemployment by increasing the price of goods so that fewer goods can be purchased, fewer sold, and fewer manufactured. This means fewer men can be employed and more families must go on relief.

The California sales tax is no help to the small property owners who are dependent on jobs and who receive but modest incomes. Any savings on their real estate taxes are more than offset by the sales taxes paid on everything they buy.

A typical case is that of a working man who owns his own home and gets \$30 a week. Last year his real estate taxes were reduced \$11, but he paid \$32 additional in sales taxes throughout the year. His net increase in total taxes was \$21. This \$21 went to relieve the vacant land speculators and those who receive millions a year in ground rent from the centers of California's great cities.

Pennies of the Jobless

The stupendous land values in the centers of population are due to the presence of the whole people and to the public services of our local, county, and state governments. It is not right that these public values should go to the privileged few while a sales tax ferrets out the pennies of the jobless, homeless, and helpless.

The proposed Ralston amendment to the California constitution will put an end to this great wrong by repealing the sales tax this year and substituting for it the taxation of land values. This will benefit all tenants, home owners, and farmers whose property interests are small compared to their interests as the consumers of goods which now are taxed beyond their reach.

Furthermore, by repealing taxes on tangible personal property and improvements, as well as on sales, the Ralston amendment will encourage industry, stimulate building, and create jobs. The taxation of land values will discourage land speculation, reduce the price of vacant land for homes and factories, and open unlimited opportunities for all.

What It Seeks to Accomplish

The Ralston amendment would repeal the sales tax and unburden labor. This proposed amendment to the state constitution was unanimously indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor last fall. It provides for:

(1) Repeal of the sales tax law, prohibiting pas-

sage of further direct or indirect sales taxes; (2) repeal of the 25 per cent tax limitation on realty of the Riley-Stewart amendment; (3) immediate \$1000 exemption of homestead improvements; (4) gradual exemption of all taxes on improvements and tangible personal property over a five-year period, at the rate of 20 per cent a year; (5) substitution of land value taxation for these taxes on labor.

Signatures to the number of 110,000 must be secured on the petitions by July 15. This is a labor movement. Write for a petition to circulate, to the Tax Relief Campaign Committee, 89 McAllister street, San Francisco, or 2422 North Alvarado street, Los Angeles.

HATTERS' ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

A drive to bring all headgear workers into the recently amalgamated United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union was decided upon at a meeting of the general executive board of the Cap and Millinery Department, which has just concluded a five-day session in Chicago. The drive to fully unionize the cap and millinery industry will be under the direct supervision of the department, while the drive among men's hat workers will be directed in co-operation with the Men's Hat Department, through the international executive board.

Governor Says Local Authorities

Must Handle Vigilante Outrages

Demanding state intervention and the right to arm against the so-called vigilantes who have been terrorizing workers in the North Bay counties, a delegation representing the striking apricot pickers of Contra Costa County called on Governor Frank P. Merriam last week.

In response the governor directed Timothy A. Reardon, state director of industrial relations, to make a thorough investigation of the situation, and laid down a tentative policy on the farm labor problem with reference to strife between the farmers and the strikers.

"I do not believe that any group has the right to take the law into its own hands," said the governor, "and I will insist upon law observation by both sides. But this is not a matter in which the governor has any power nor any enforcement machinery. It is a matter up to the local authorities."

Outrages by mobs of farmers, said to have been aided and abetted by state highway police, were reported to the San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting. It was reported that several hundred men, women and children were rounded up by the "vigilantes" and confined in a cattle corral. The charge was made that at Brentwood officers asked individual strikers whether they were willing to work for the wages offered by the growers, and being answered in the negative, were ordered to leave the county at once.

AVERT TEXTILE STRIKE

As the result of an agreement between National Recovery Administrator Johnson and Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, labor is to have a larger voice in the administration of the cotton textile industry code.

The agreement also provides for an investigation of hours, wages and other matters under the code. The research and planning division of the N.R.A. will make the investigation, reporting within fourteen days on what wage increase, if any, is possible.

In return the United Textile Workers called off the nation-wide strike scheduled for June 4 in protest against the 25 per cent curtailment of production in the cotton textile industry, without compensating increase in wages.

President McMahon hailed the agreement as marking the beginning of a "new day" in the textile industry and declared the investigation will result in the exposure of evils in the industry.

Labor's larger voice in code operation and administration is to be given by appointment of a representative of employees on the labor advisory board. The appointment will be made by the secretary of labor. One representative of the employees is also to be appointed labor advisor to government members on the cotton textile code authority. In addition the membership of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board is to be increased by one representative of employers and one representative of employees.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

By a vote of five to two the judiciary committee of the Louisiana Senate has refused to report a bill providing for ratification of the federal child labor amendment.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1934

Merriam and the Mooney Case

Upton Sinclair, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for governor of California, took occasion to call on Governor Merriam at Sacramento last week and to discuss with him political and economic subjects. During the interview, according to a press dispatch, Sinclair "presented a request" for the pardon of Tom Mooney.

Sinclair is quoted as having told Merriam that "the Mooney people were able to defeat every candidate for governor" who had acted adversely to the Mooney pardon.

Governor Merriam told his visitor that he came to the Mooney case "with an unprejudiced mind," and that he had not read the evidence nor given it consideration. "If an application for a pardon is made to me, which it has not," he said, "I will give the case unprejudiced consideration."

However, the new governor did not hold out hope for immediate action. He pointed out that there had been a vast accumulation of work during the illness of the late governor, and attention to that work should come first, "since the Mooney case already had been passed upon by four governors and the State Supreme Court had passed on the Billings case."

The Elderly Worker Problem

A bill favorably reported to the Louisiana State Senate fixes a minimum age limit of 50 which may be set by employers for persons to be employed. The bill is a blow at the unfair and unsound policy of discrimination against the older workers, which was so vigorously condemned by the last American Federation of Labor convention.

Pointing out that the policy of establishing an age limit for hiring workers is a grave menace to the older worker, the convention rightly declared that "the employment or retention of workers should be based upon competence to perform work, and not on an arbitrary age limit."

"The age limit," the convention also said, "means a loss to industry, in that it eliminates workers who have reached an age of responsibility and who have twenty or thirty years' training in industrial work. Experience and responsibility are essential in any work where the quality of the product is concerned."

Quite likely the Louisiana bill will not be made law, but it is interesting as indicating a rising tide of resentment against employers who refuse to hire or keep workers who have reached a certain age, sometimes as low as 35 or even less. That discrimination against the older worker is a serious evil in New Orleans was charged recently by Judge William H. Byrnes Jr. of the Civil Court, who said in an address at Loyola University that

men of 35 years of age or older cannot obtain new jobs in New Orleans if they lose the ones they have.

"It is an outrage," Judge Byrnes said. "I could name firms for you, but it is sufficient to say that the railroads, the oil companies, the United Fruit Company, the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and firms with group insurance plans for their employees will not hire a new employee who is 35 or over. In addition the telephone company won't hire anyone over 35 years of age because of their old-age pension system."

"Something should be done about this. It makes a man of 35 a galley slave to the job he holds. He gets to be afraid to open his mouth for fear that he will be fired. It crucifies his manhood. It destroys parental authority in the home when some middle-aged father is being supported by the earnings of his son or daughter. It is bad for the young men and women."

Judge Byrnes said that the firms and businesses involved should be ready to change the situation and that legislation should be enacted forbidding insurance companies charging different rates for group insurance plans when employees were over 35 years of age.

Conditions similar to those in New Orleans described by Judge Byrnes obtain in other parts of the country, as many complaints testify. If the discrimination continues, bills similar to the Louisiana measure will be introduced in many state legislatures, with good prospects that they will be enacted into law—I. L. N. S.

Labor Gains Through Conference

Organized workers in two great industries—oil and cotton textiles—have just made important gains by sitting down and talking things over with the employers, though in the case of the textile industry a strike was threatened.

In a series of conferences with National Recovery Administrator Johnson, in which the employers, as represented by the code authority, joined, the textile workers won more of a voice in code management and administration. They also won an N.R.A. investigation of wages, hours, and man-hour productivity in textiles, with particular reference to the question of wage increases. By the agreement the workers get closer to the inside of the industry.

The oil workers won recognition from the important Sinclair companies. The agreement, President Green of the A. F. of L. said, provides machinery for the settlement of disputes in such a manner as "to secure justice for the workers without compelling them to resort to a strike." The agreement, first of its kind on a national scale, is the entering wedge of trade unionism in the oil industry, hitherto largely dominated by the company union.

Gains of the oil and textile workers show the value of negotiation with the employer. "Revolutionary" critics of the labor movement are fond of advising the worker to strike on any and all excuses. The workers know from actual experience the hardships and suffering of strikes and do not take strike action except when necessary. They know that just as valuable gains are often won at the conference table as on the picket line.—I.L.N.S.

Miss Josephine Roche, champion of the working man and head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, with coal mines operating on a strictly union basis for many years, received organized labor's indorsement for governor of Colorado at the biennial political convention held in Pueblo June 7.

The paramount necessity for the prompt enactment of the Connery thirty-hour week bill now before the United States Congress was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the convention of

the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at Chicago.

The magazine "Real America," whose articles on current political and economic discussions have been widely copied, now proudly displays the union label of the printing crafts at its masthead. According to Edwin Baird, editor of the publication, "the time may not be long in coming when union men and women and their sympathizers may pick their reading matter as they pick their wearing apparel and other necessities—by the union label."

"A platform sprinkled with strange ideas—old age pensions, unemployment insurance, legislation to prevent future 'tragic depressions,' a demand for the distribution of wealth in 'the spread of prosperity'—these new issues . . . seem the living symbol of the bloodless revolution which has been giving Republican congressional reactionaries the willies." This is the comment of William Allen White on the recent Republican National Committee's manifesto.

The bitter strike at the Electric Auto-Lite plant in Toledo, which resulted in much disorder, has been settled. Those who addressed a meeting of the union called to ratify the agreement "hailed the compact as a union victory." But it is noted that the agreement includes "a classified system of re-employment beginning with the workers who stayed on the job and the strikers and ending with the employees engaged after the strike began." Not much of a victory!

The California Industrial Welfare Commission evidently does not believe in "hiding its light under a bushel." In a press release announcing "a decided wage increase" for cannery workers, over the signatures of the five members, the commission with becoming modesty says: "California's Industrial Welfare Commission is entitled to the highest commendation for its eminently proper decision in this matter." So far as the Labor Clarion is concerned the commendation is willingly bestowed.

There has been something of a lull in the campaign to discredit the administration on its air mail policies since the congressional debates disclosed the scandalous thievery connected with the canceled contracts. Aviation men are reported by the Associated Press to have whistled in amazement when mail-carrying bids opened in Washington recently showed one bid as low as 8 cents an airplane mile, compared to a receivable maximum of 45 cents. Postmaster General Farley reports with justifiable pride that "the annual air mail pay for the new system, with its 3300 additional miles, will be \$7,700,238, as compared with \$19,400,264 in the fiscal year 1933, and with approximately \$14,000,000 for the present fiscal year which ends June 30."

Tremendous sums are annually spent by employers' associations and individual employers in support of "personnel agents" and "executive secretaries" whose duty it is to contest every suggestion for improvement of the condition of their organized and unorganized employees. In reality the greater part of the activities of these agents is spent in an endeavor to break up unions of workers or to prevent their organization. Were the same amount of effort expended in an endeavor to co-operate with the workers in securing proper working conditions and a wage commensurate with a really American standard of living the returns to the employer in increased production would more than justify the experiment. Dissatisfied and oppressed workers can not be expected to reach the maximum of production. Some day a sagacious business man will try the experiment of co-operation with his employees and will be justified in his faith in the worker.

The Labor Problem

By ASPEN, Chicago

Many new inventions are reported as "awaiting our ability to buy them," which is cited as proof that "it is not on the creative side that American business is found to be wanting." It is a lack of financing and distribution. Why is it the creative genius of our citizens fails in this respect? A device that won't work calls for further study and here it is urgently necessary to overcome the handicap. Certainly there is no deficiency in the number of people who would gladly welcome whatever is beneficial or pleasurable. Find the way to put all at work so they can earn the money to buy with.

It isn't lack of money that clogs the works. Failure to get it into circulation is the trouble. Increasing the quantity cuts no figure if it be quickly absorbed in a large pile that is never used. Money issued by the government extends its credit and this is impaired steadily whenever it begins to be excessive.

Very large sums are reported to have been loaned by banks at exceedingly low interest rates and this has raised the question whether both interest and dividends are not likely to fall decidedly below former rates. Much is said regarding the danger of the profit system losing out altogether. Appearances at present are that it may fall down of its own weight, since the government must consider the welfare of the people by making loans where needed when private interests fear loss or ask too much profit.

Heavy losses by investors through the crash in stocks brought great distress to many a worthy family, and where reliance was placed for declining years on supposedly safe securities that failed it was a calamity. Now it is proposed by James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, that investors organize to protect their interests. But the point of view of some who favor such organization is apt to be rather narrow. One says: "You cannot tax or collect taxes on anything but wealth! Rightfully on earnings, and earnings can only be had by investment or labor; without industry—no labor; and, of course, no industry without adequate earnings; therefore, no revenue—then what?" He doesn't seem to realize that it is possible for labor to exist without investors. Can investors exist without labor?

Roger W. Babson says: "The failure of the leaders to construct the structure was Hoover's pitfall. The failure of the foundation to hold up the structure will, I fear, be Roosevelt's pitfall. The solution of the nation's economic problem will come through the development of character, health and intelligence." Makes it look very dubious for the millions of unemployed getting the right treatment.

Inability to remedy enforced idleness in Great Britain is shown by the expressed belief that 2,000,000 will always have to be aided, though there has been a gain of 700,000 within a year. The House of Commons passed the third reading of a new unemployment insurance bill which restores cuts imposed in 1931 and extends the time for drawing benefits from 26 weeks to a possible 52, without inquiring as to means of support. There are to be courses of instruction for workless boys and girls. Not a cheerful outlook with heavy taxation.

PICTURE IS OVERDRAWN

America has often been pictured as a land of golden opportunity for its women in business and the professions, but a report of the United States women's bureau indicates that the picture has been

colored too brightly. Mentioning the 20,000 business and professional women whose incomes and difficulties were studied by the bureau in co-operation with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, said: "When we look into the question of what they earned, the story takes on a rather depressing aspect." A check-up of the earnings of 16,000 women who lived in forty-seven states and the District of Columbia showed that the average amounted to only \$1625. One-fourth earned less than \$1210, one-fourth more than \$2075, but only one-eighth earned \$2500 or more. —I. L. N. S.

STATE EMPLOYEES MOURN ROLPH

Civic Center Chapter of the California State Employees' Association has adopted resolutions extolling the devotion to the interests of state employees of the late Governor Rolph and expressing sympathy with the family of the deceased. "Governor Rolph was our friend," said Frank J. Burke, president of the chapter, who signed the resolutions sent to the family.

CARMEN'S OFFICIAL PASSES ON

R. L. Reeves, secretary of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, died on June 4 in Detroit. He was also editor of the "Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator," the official monthly journal of the association.

SOCIALIST DELEGATES RETURN

Fresh from "the most momentous convention in the history of the Socialist party," held recently at Detroit, Delegates Clark, Dempster and Porter addressed a dinner meeting at 1057 Steiner street last night. A picnic of Bay District Socialists is to be held at Alvarado Park, Richmond, on Sunday, June 17.

PREVAILING WAGE CASE

The city of New York won its first wage case in more than fifteen years in Brooklyn Supreme Court when Justice Harry E. Lewis held that the prevailing wage rate for machinists in city employ between 1926 and 1932, inclusive, was \$11 and not, as the machinists claimed, \$13.20 a day. The ruling saves the city \$375,000.

LONDON'S FOOD SUPPLY IMPERILED

An "unofficial" strike by 2000 dock workers at Hays Wharf, between London and Tower bridges, where 90 per cent of London's perishable food imports are unloaded, menaced the food supply of the world's metropolis.

Enterprising Hosiery Workers

Now Enjoy Country Club Life

The hosiery workers of Branch 10 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Reading, Penn., now have a country club.

On Decoration Day thousands of them cavorted over the lovely grounds of Cedar View Club to officially open the summer recreation center.

The club boasts swimming facilities, bath-houses, a hotel, baseball diamond and ball fields, sports for children and adults, a dancing pavilion and acres of tree-covered ground. Originally an amusement park, the enterprising hosiery workers of Berks County organized a social club last winter which negotiated the acquisition of the club.

The Company Union

No workers of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union. No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions.—"Christian Science Monitor."

N.R.A. Minimum Wage

The fiction of minimum wages under N.R.A. codes of fair competition is completely exploded by the controversy over curtailment of production ordered for the cotton textile industry by the National Recovery Administration, which resulted in a strike threat being issued by the United Textile Workers of America.

The cotton textile code prescribes \$13 for a forty-hour week as the minimum wage in the North and \$12 in the South. People in general understood that these were real minimum wages below which Tory employers, despite their greed, could not drive the weekly earnings of thousands of textile workers who do practically all the useful work in the manufacture of cotton goods. The N.R.A. order dispelled this illusion and imposed a 25 per cent wage cut.

The circumstances under which the minimum wage bubble went to pieces are instructive. From the inauguration of the maximum forty-hour week, the unpatriotic low-wage and high-profit capitalists who control the cotton textile industry installed "stretch-out" and other speed-up systems by which the output of the workers was largely increased solely for the benefit of employers and their financial backers. The mill owners concluded that this increased output under the forty-hour week would result in the production of more goods than the present buying power of consumers could absorb. Therefore the Cotton Textile Code Authority, which administers the code, demanded from the National Recovery Administration an order for a 25 per cent curtailment of production. This meant a reduction of 10 hours in the maximum work week, bringing it down to 30 hours, with the manufacturers insisting that the minimum weekly wages should be correspondingly cut from \$12 to \$9 in the South, from \$13 to \$9.75 in the North, and similar reductions in the weekly wages of semi-skilled and skilled workers.

The officials of the United Textile Workers protested against the pay cut. But the N.R.A. sided with the manufacturers and ordered the curtailment, with the employees standing all the injuries and the textile barons grabbing all the benefits.

This reduction in the already inadequate wages of thousands of textile workers is essentially unjust and a denial of the demand for shorter hours accompanied by wage increases voiced by President Roosevelt in his address before the national conference of code authorities a few weeks ago. It exemplifies the criticism made by the American Federation of Labor that recently there has been a decided tendency to turn the codes of fair competition into an institution largely consecrated to forwarding the interests of the coupon clippers and dividend receivers to the detriment of the employees, without whose work in transforming raw materials into commodities the securities vested in the stockholders and bond owners would not be worth the paper on which they are printed. —I. L. N. S.

STRIKE AFFECTS ALASKA

Alaska is feeling the pinch of the longshoreman's strike in the Pacific Coast cities, according to a report from Ketchikan. Shrimp and crab canneries in Petersburg have been closed owing to the lack of shipping facilities. Bristol Bay salmon packers are facing a serious situation and sawmills in Alaska towns are closing, adding to the number of unemployed. Merchants are running short of necessities and Ketchikan is trying to relieve the situation by sending vessels to Prince Rupert for emergency supplies. If the freight tie-up lasts another month all industry in Ketchikan will be paralyzed.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

Bakery Code Approved Subject to Amendment

Twenty-five thousand bakeries, representing almost every community in the country, will come under the code blue eagle on June 18, according to terms of the code for the billion-dollar bakery industry, just signed by President Roosevelt.

The code contains a provision that an investigation of the operation and effect of the labor provisions shall be made by the code authority within ninety days, after which the provisions will be subject to such modifications as the President may find necessary.

Official announcement by the N.R.A. said the ninety-day provision was inserted at the insistence of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America because of dissatisfaction with the labor provisions, especially the forty-eight-hour week provision for the handcraft division of the industry. The weekly hours for the mechanized plants were reduced to forty. Dissatisfaction with exemptions to the hour provisions was registered also, especially the clause which reads "that on any shift or processing department there shall be not more than one executive for every eight employees or fraction thereof." The "fraction" is held by the union to be nullification of re-employment possibilities in a large group, especially of unionized men.

Forty-eight-Hour Maximum Set

Maximum hours of employees permitted under the code are forty per week in mechanized bakeries and forty-eight in handcraft shops. Commission salesmen, including house-to-house and route delivery salesmen, are exempt from any limitation on work hours, as are "executives, solicitors and professional persons" who receive \$35 or more per week in cities over 100,000 population and \$30 elsewhere.

Minimum wages are graded according to population of city and occupation. For clerical employees they range from \$14 to \$16. Salesmen are guaranteed \$18, \$20 or \$22 a week. In the South minimum wages may be \$1 a week or 5 cents an hour lower.

Can Not Praise Code, Union Says

Following signing of the code representatives of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Inter-

national Union issued a statement which said: "The union can not join in praise of the code, because no code containing provision for a forty-eight-hour work week can be called good from any progressive point of view. But the union has taken the position that since the industry contends it can not operate on a shorter week and since there is to be review in ninety days, the union can well afford to wait through this brief period, thereupon to join in determination of hours on the basis of what the union hopes will be ample and authoritative statistical evidence."

HOSIERY WORKERS MEET

Representatives of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers from all over the nation met in Reading, Penn., June 4 for their twenty-third annual convention to celebrate gains under the N.R.A. and to plan for pushing organization still further, especially in seamless branches.

BUTCHERS SECURE PAY RAISE

Seattle Meat Cutters' Union No. 81 won a signal victory recently, according to the Seattle "Labor News." Following a strike vote the former wage scale was restored without a fight. The union had suffered a wage cut of 10 per cent a year ago. Other concessions also were granted.

DEATH OF J. L. WINES

Jacob L. Wines, general secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, died at his home in New York City recently at the age of 49. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, which he contracted a few days before the end came.

Mr. Wines was appointed general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America in 1915, and during the next seven years he traveled extensively in all parts of the United States.

He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., and attended public schools in that city. In 1901 he became a garment cutter and joined Local 104 in St. Joseph. His first official position was that of secretary of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. He held that post until 1915, when he was appointed general organizer of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Wines was elected to the general executive board of this organization in 1922, and since 1928 he had been general secretary-treasurer. He was active on the Cotton Garment Industry Code Board, and for many years was a delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, where he performed valuable committee work.

He was an associate editor of "The Garment Worker," the weekly official publication of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Wines is survived by his widow and a son, Wilbur Wines.

DEFEATIST PROPAGANDA

The following statement, issued "to offset in some degree the defeatist propaganda appearing in the press," has been forwarded to the Labor Clarion by the executive committee of Local No. 90, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America:

"The statement of the Waterfront Employers' Union of San Francisco appearing in the San Francisco press of June 6, in relation to the present situation in the shipping industry, very properly is their defense of a situation for which they are altogether responsible.

"It falls far short of the picture as it exists. Can anyone conceive of a more complete and definite repudiation of the methods used by the members of the W. F. E. U. than the present revolt among all those employed by them against the conditions these employers have so ruthlessly imposed for years? It is significant that all the marine unions, without exception, are making a fight for recognition—and that is the basis of the present struggle.

"We believe the law gives us the right to organize. We have had to contend with a situation peculiar to San Francisco in that the Waterfront Employers' Union has been and now is distinctly anti-union. The statement is intended to convey the impression that they are concerned with the longshoremen solely. They forgot to inform the public that all the marine unions are on strike against their unfair practices as well as the low wages and the long hours they imposed. They fail to mention their company unions that they have fostered and endowed for years, and that under these company unions the wages have been continually reduced, the working conditions getting steadily worse, and that to be known as a union man meant being fired and no known union men hired. That is why the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 90; the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97, Inc.; the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards, as well as the Longshoremen, have gone out and intend to stay out until recognition is given to each organization and the men of each craft can no longer be coerced by a company union."

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE THERE

Arrangements for the annual picnic of Molders' Union No. 164, to be held at Neptune Beach, Alameda, on Sunday, June 24, are progressing satisfactorily, according to Frank Brown, business agent. These annual events of the Molders always prove to be most enjoyable, and this year's picnic will be no exception to the rule. The proceeds are to be devoted to the sick and death benefit of the union. The admission is 40 cents, and children are to be admitted free. Besides the usual program of sports and games, a baseball contest between the Molders and the Boilermakers is scheduled, and it promises to be an interesting game. Union members, their families and friends should take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy the hospitality of the Molders.



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Say Strike-Breakers Caused Conflagration On President Lincoln

Officers and members of the local longshoremen's union, engaged in a strike which is in its sixth week, are confident that the disastrous fire which attacked the Dollar liner President Lincoln on its voyage to the Orient by way of Honolulu was due to the inexperience of the strike-breakers who stowed its highly inflammable cargo of cotton.

The fire which imperiled the ship and its 172 passengers and crew broke out while the vessel was 150 miles from Honolulu. Hatches were battened down and lifeboats were swung from the davits ready for launching, while seamen poured water upon the burning cargo from several lines of hose in a frantic effort to conquer the flames.

Coast Guard cutters met the vessel but were unable to render aid until after she had docked. The fire was reported under control several hours later.

Luckily there was no panic among the passengers. They had been notified at dinner Wednesday night by the captain, who explained there was no cause for alarm. The passengers were directed to return to their staterooms, don life preservers and await instructions. Many of them found their staterooms filled with smoke and returned to the deck, where they remained all night. The heat in the lower decks was almost unbearable when the ship docked.

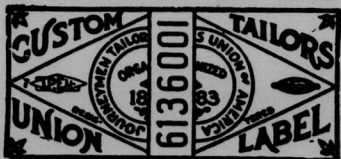
Details of the near catastrophe were scarce, the officers declining to talk. However, longshoremen and mariners declare that the conflagration undoubtedly was due to the cargo being stowed in such manner as to allow of its shifting, thus creating friction which resulted in flames breaking out. They point out that cotton cargo is peculiarly susceptible to this danger, owing to its inflammability.

It seems incredible that the ship owners would risk the loss of their vessel and hundreds of lives by employing inexperienced strike-breakers at such tasks.

THE DEATH LIST

Members of local unions who have passed away since last reports are: James S. Dalgety, member of Machinists' Union No. 68; Henry S. Aves, Typographical Union No. 21; Sie Henry Webb, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484; John W. Rose, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265; Frank McCarthy, Painters' Union No. 19.

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BOULDER DAM TEAMSTERS ORGANIZE

Word comes from William J. Conboy, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at Los Angeles, that the constant efforts of that organization have resulted in the unionization of all truck drivers employed on the Boulder Dam project at Boulder City, Nev.

UNION MEN APPOINTED

Mayor Charles Smith of Seattle, who was inducted into office June 4, has appointed Paul Fredrickson, president of the Building Trades Council, superintendent of buildings and a member of the Board of Public Works. Frank Brewster, business representative of the Teamsters' Union, was appointed to membership on the Civil Service Commission. Both are loyal union men and well equipped for their respective positions, and are expected to be a credit to their city and to the labor movement.

Discrimination Against Workers On Account of Age Considered

A bill prescribing the minimum age limit which may be fixed by employers for persons to be employed was given a favorable report by a unanimous vote of the Louisiana Senate committee on capital and labor. The age limit stipulated in the bill was amended to make the minimum 50 instead of 45 years.

Asking for a favorable report on his bill, Senator Nunez asserted that under the present tendency toward restricting employment to younger persons "it soon will be difficult or impossible for a man over 30 years of age to get a job." He said that many of the larger firms and corporations have been encouraged by offers of lower rates on group or other insurance to fix a lower age limit on persons to be employed.

"A man under ordinary circumstances is just as capable at the age of 45 or 50 years of handling a job as is a man 30 or 35 years old, and I am in favor of raising the age limit to 50 years," Senator Heywood asserted. Other members of the committee concurred in his opinion, and the amendment changing the age limit was unanimously approved.

TOLEDO STRIKE ENDED

A general sympathy strike of Toledo, Ohio, labor, voted by more than 100 unions, was averted by ratification of a settlement ending the long and bitter strike at the Electric Auto-Lite Company plant.

Following approval of the agreement by the United Automotive Workers' Union and by the Auto-Lite Council, which did not join the strike, the agreement was approved by company officials. The agreement provides for a 5 per cent wage increase and recognition of a union committee for collective bargaining. It also provides for arbitration of disputes and for a classified system of re-employment beginning with the workers who stayed on the job and the strikers and ending with the employees engaged after the strike began.

While the company officials were considering the agreement a settlement between the Toledo Edison Company and union electrical workers was formally signed. The union's acceptance of a 20 per cent wage restoration averted a strike that threatened to shut off power and lighting current in the entire Toledo district.

TO ORGANIZE GOLD MINERS

The California State Federation of Labor reports that prospects for organizing one of California's oldest and basic industries—gold mining—are very good. Secretary Scharrenberg will address a mass meeting of miners at Jackson, in Amador County, on Sunday, June 17, when further plans will be perfected to carry on intensive organizing work along the Mother Lode district.

BURGESS IS HONORED

Leon Burgess, who was discharged as editorial writer on William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco "Examiner" because of his activity as chairman of the American Newspaper Guild, was chosen secretary of the guild at its convention in St. Paul. Heywood Brown, was elected president. He is employed as a columnist by the New York "World-Telegram," a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will assemble in monthly session at 1 p. m., Sunday, June 17, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. Of course, the major subject of interest will be the report of the scale committee on the progress of the negotiation of a newspaper contract. There will be other matters of importance to be considered, however; for instance, preparations for the union's participation in the Labor Day exercises, especially the parade, resumption of organizing activities, etc. Let there be no relaxation in the splendid spirit that has been exemplified the last few months by the greatly increased attendance at these meetings. Be among the overflow of numbers it is expected will be present.

Henry S. Aves, who became an affiliate of San Francisco Typographical Union in June, 1919, passed away in a San Francisco Hospital Friday, June 8, at the age of 52 years, 2 months and 16 days. Tuberculosis was the cause of his death. Mr. Aves' birthplace was Warwick, England. He was a book and job printed and was in the employ of the Osborn Printing Company, in Pine street, prior to his retirement from the trade because of failing health. Surviving Mr. Aves is his widow, Mrs. Glenna Aves, to whom the sympathy of Mr. Aves' fellow craftsmen is extended in her deep sorrow. His funeral services were held at 1:30 p. m. last Monday. They were conducted by Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George. Cremation of the remains was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Reading Clerk Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett is seriously ill in Mount Zion Hospital, Post and Scott streets, where she has been a patient since June 1.

W. D. Wheaton of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46 has been admitted to the Union Printers' Home. Mr. Wheaton has an extensive acquaintance among the printers of this jurisdiction.

Ralph Titus, one of the executive officers of Sacramento Union, was a San Francisco visitor last week-end.

Arrangements for the annual outing of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society were made by W. K. Galloway, G. L. Munson, J. W. Kelly, Robert Sleeth and W. Lyle Slocum.—From the "Chronicle's" "Twenty-five Years Ago Today" column (June 11, 1909). Galloway is now dividing his time between operating on the Chicago "Tribune" and practicing law, Munson is in the marriage license bureau of San Francisco, Kelly has retired from the trade, Sleeth has passed into the great beyond, and Slocum is still in the ad department of the "Chronicle" composing room.

John Henry Nash, known internationally for his fine book printing, has been honored again, this time with an honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects. Nash, now 63, is frequently referred to by typographers as the "Aldus of San Francisco." His workshop and library of fine specimens of modern and ancient printing are sources of great interest to the devotees of the art preservative of arts.

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by H. F. ("Bunny") Edmonds, publicity chairman, the Pacific Society of Printing House Craftsmen, comprising clubs in the north, central and southern Pacific districts of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, the ninth annual conference of the society will convene in Riverside Friday, June 22, and continue three days—till Sunday, June 24. Headquarters of the gathering will be at the internationally famous Mission Inn. Members of the Citrus Belt Club have formed a big committee whose business and pleasure it will be to make all the visitors happy and enjoy the unbounded hospitality for which this picturesque and romantic community is noted—all remindful of early Spanish days. There will be a banquet and informal dance, and entertainment of sufficient variety to please every taste. Registration fee at Mission Inn will be \$5 per person. It will include luncheon and dinners, entertainment, music and souvenirs. Special rates for visiting delegates have been set at \$2.50 single and \$3.50 double. Progress and new developments in the printing industry will be subjects treated by competent speakers.

F. J. McCarthy of the "Shopping News" chapel left last Saturday for his ranch near La Pine, Ore. "Mac" expects to be gone about eight weeks. He will do some ranching, and is hopeful of getting in a few days at his favorite fishing and hunting haunts. Earl ("Jasper") Mead is "tee-efing" for McCarthy.

Ira J. Stuck, composing room skipper of the "Shopping News," is vacationing on his "estate" in the San Mateo County hills.

Secretary Michelson, who has been ill a number of weeks, was removed from his home in Fourth avenue to St. Francis Hospital last Wednesday.

W. E. Pitschke, who has been "subbing" on the "Call-Bulletin" for the last two years, has been issued a traveling card by San Francisco Union. It is rumored Mr. Pitschke has accepted the post of editor and publisher of the Daly City "Record."

O. E. Wilbur, conductor of the brass band recently organized by some of the members of Typographical Union, is rehearsing his group of musicians in preparation for the presentation of the following program during the hour preceding the regular July meeting of the union:

1. March, "De Molay Commandery".....Hall
2. Waltz, "Delicia"
3. March, "Waterville"
4. Serenade, "A Night in June".....King
5. March, "Dallas"
6. Overture, "The Iron Count".....King
7. Waltz, "In My Merry Oldsmobile" (dedicated to the "old-timers").....Edwards
8. Campaign Melodies

Under a recent public order of General Hugh S. Johnson the industrial relations board of the daily newspaper code authority has been enlarged to ten members, in order to give representation to editorial employees. Originally the board, whose purpose is to hear labor disputes not settled locally, consisted of eight members, four of whom were publishers and four representatives of the mechanical unions. Under the order one publisher will be added and one undesignated representative to be nominated by the N.R.A. Advisory Board. It is understood a representative of the American Newspaper Guild will be nominated.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, June 17.

The M. T. D. U. officers continue running true to form. If the newly-elected officers, especially its president-elect, continue traveling around as formerly, without having shown results beneficial to its members, of what benefit is the M. T. D. U. to its members?

Disbursements—February, 1934, secretary-treasurer, back salary and other expenses, \$818.24; receipts for that month, \$549.25; disbursements, \$2079.21. March, 1934, secretary-treasurer expense, \$250; receipts, \$541.50; disbursements, \$405.35—a more favorable "balance" than previous month. April, 1934, secretary-treasurer expense, \$274; receipts, \$544; disbursements, \$326.93. Balance April 30, 1934, \$1564.16. Total expense of secretary-treasurer for the three months' period, \$1342.24. Vice-president, expense, February, \$150; March, \$150. Acting president, expense, February, \$140.78. Aside from other expenses of the organization, the three officers' expenses in three months amounted to \$1783.02.

Yet the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. in a recently printed circular states: "The executive council of the M. T. D. U. is unanimous in the belief that it is impossible for mailers to function with any degree of success within the I. T. U."

Being secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. at a salary of \$75 per month and expenses appears to "function with a degree of success"—for the secretary-treasurer, at least. It should not be difficult to imagine the "degree of success" with which the job of secretary-treasurer of an international mailers' union might "function" for that official and other officers.

MRS. O'LEARY'S COW

The recent disastrous fire in the Chicago stockyards prompts J. L. Brown of Daly City to send to the Labor Clarion a copy of some verses published in a New York newspaper on the occasion of the death of Mrs. O'Leary, whose famous cow was held responsible for causing the Chicago fire in 1871, in which practically the whole city was destroyed. Incidentally, he says, the poem was the first copy to be put in type by his son, who afterward was a faithful member of Typographical Union No. 21 until his death in 1906 at Redding. Mr. J. L. Brown is himself a member of No. 21. The verses follow:

Dead is Mrs. O'Leary,
Dead in Chicago now.
Gone to join the angels,
Gone to meet her cow.

Cow that is ever famous,
More than heart could desire,
All because she started,
The great Chicago fire.

Dead is Mrs. O'Leary,
Gone to the sweet bye and bye,
Go build her a monument of granite,
A hundred stories high.

IN MEMORY OF FLAHERTY

Memorial services for the late Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, are being held this month in Washington and other cities. Mr. Flaherty died June 3, 1933.

SPLENDID LAUNDRY

3840 EIGHTEENTH ST.
Underhill 7757

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE**Official Minutes of Meeting Held June 6, 1934**

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, June 6, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called at 8:15 p. m. by President Thomas A. Rotell, and on roll call all officers were present. The minutes of the previous meeting, held May 16, were read, and a correction was made in the name of a cigarette; instead of "Light Brand" it should be "Life Brand." This cigarette is reported as being union-made. Minutes approved.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department, reminding trades unionists that the only sure way to identify union-made merchandise and union service is to look for the union label, shop card and working button and not to pay any attention to an employer who is trying to hide under the blue eagle emblem; posted. From United Garment Workers' Unions No. 54 and No. 142 of Rochester, N. Y., requesting our support of merchants of this city who handle Michaels-Stern union-labeled clothes; filed. From R. A. French Shoe Company, 2623 Mission street, stating that they carry nothing but union-made shoes in stock and theirs is a union store; filed. From the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, advising organized labor of the unfair Real Silk Hosiery Company; filed. From Joint Electrical Workers of the Bay District, announcing their picnic at Ye Olde Trout Farm, on Stevens Creek, June 10, 1934; filed.

Bills were read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report—Stated that since his return he had visited some wholesale firms relative to union-made brooms; also visited other stores on union label merchandise. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Brother Henry Schmidt, representing the International Longshoremen's Union, at this time addressed the meeting and explained what they were asking for and the condition of the strike situation at this time. He was well received and was assured by many delegates of their whole-hearted support. He was also requested to take back to his union the question of their affiliation with this League. Waiters' Union No. 30 reports work quiet and requests a demand for the union house card when patronizing any eating place. Tailors' Union No. 80 say things are at a standstill at present as far as work is concerned; the Johnson Clothing Company employs a union bushelman in its clothing department; donated \$25 to the longshoremen. Ferryboatmen's Union stated they are donating \$150 per week to the strikers. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated there is not much work, as the factory warehouse is overstocked with goods; unions wanting Labor Day outfits should remember the union shops here when they order. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 reported it is very quiet; no demand for their union label; that the cheap upholstered furniture being sold now was not worth the price you pay. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 reported that the election campaign would help their members some, and any candidate posting any literature without their union label on it was not fair to them; all big outdoor advertising firms are doing better than for the past four years. Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 reported that they may secure quite a number of city and county employees in their line; distributed all the pamphlets secured last meeting and want some more. Carpenters' Union No. 22 reported that it has increased its membership by several hundred; will protect unemployed members from suspension; Down Town Association seems to be bringing in men from out of town to take jobs that should go to local workers; are with the longshoremen and have donated \$100. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary stated that work is not so good in at least two shops; donated \$19 to the Longshoremen. Sign Painters' Union No. 510 reported work is good and many members working. Carpet Mechanics'

Union No. 1 reported the West Coast Carpet and Linoleum Company is unfair to them; work is fair; demand to see card. Millmen's Union No. 42 reported work slow. Pile Drivers' Union No. 34 reported work fair and made a \$250 donation to the longshoremen. Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 stated they have been taking care of the unemployed members for the last three years; that the P. G. & E. are making their employees take off every fifth week, but they must remain on call or be discharged; there is no code as yet but this company displays the blue eagle; local is trying to organize the men. Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 report work is fair; any literature without the union label should be sent to the Allied Printing Trades Council. At this time President Rotell stated that the poppies sold by the American Legion did not bear the Allied Printing Trades Council's union label for the printing thereon, but that the poppies sold by the Veterans of Foreign Wars did, and that the Allied Printing Trades Council should get busy and find out why this was so. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported improvement. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported that there is a possibility of a large grocery chain store organization coming into San Francisco to open quite a number of stores; there is a promise of their operating under union conditions; in the meantime look for the Clerks' Union button. Bakers' Union No. 24 stated that while some of the Latin bakeries now have union drivers they are still baking with non-union bakers; business picking up a little. Foster's is unfair. Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 reported they are negotiating for a new agreement with their employers and expect improved conditions; the Peerless cracker and the products of the San Francisco Biscuit Company are unfair to them. Molders' Union No. 164 reported nomination of officers; hope that the Wagner bill will pass before the Congress recesses; that the problem of production is facing the Molders' Union as well as all other lines of work

and will have to be dealt with in the future; picnic will be held Sunday, June 24, at Neptune Beach, Alameda county.

The hour of adjournment (10 p. m.) having arrived, a motion was made and seconded to continue the meeting. There was no objection.

Trustees reported favorably on all bills. Same were ordered paid.

Agitation Committee—The subject matter referred to the committee was the League's affiliation with the California State Federation of Labor. The committee recommended that the League affiliate with the State Federation of Labor on the tax-paying basis of a subsidiary council, which Vice-President J. McManus of the State Federation of Labor stated the League could do. It was moved and seconded that the League comply with the committee's recommendation. Amended that action be postponed until the next meeting on account of the lateness of the hour. The amendment carried. It was moved and seconded that the subject matter be a special order of business for 9 p. m. at the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to send out special notices for this meeting.

Good and Welfare—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reported that the Parent-Teachers' Association and the Boy Scouts were selling tickets for social affairs that did not bear the imprint of the Allied Printing Trades Council's union label; that many women whose families are connected with organized labor belong to the P.-T. A. and their sons belong to the Boy Scouts but do not see to it that these organizations are friendly to organized labor.

Receipts, \$95.87; bills paid, \$105.85.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet again June 20. All delegates should remember the special order of business for 9 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 8, 1934.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll-Call of Officers—Vice-President Noriega excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakers 24, for S. K. Leman, vice Jurgen Petersen. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Sheet Metal Workers 104, thanking the secretary and the Council for assistance in unionizing the Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd. Hon. Florence P. Kahn, relative to pending labor legislation and copies of bills. Web Pressmen 4, transmitting donation to International Longshoremen's Association. American Federation of Labor, statistics on unemployment. Photo Engravers, announcing that New Method Engraving Company is now fair and conducting a shop at 680 Howard street. The Union Label Trades Department, transmitting circular letter for June, 1934. The National Recovery Administration, by Foy C. Waldron, relative to the hearing on the shipbuilding and ship-repairing code. Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. San Francisco Federation of Teachers, copy of initiative petition relative to instructors' tenure, and argument and analysis of the measure.

Referred to Executive Committee—Window Cleaners 44, wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Secretary—From I. Magnin & Co., relative to the photo engravers' union label. Inquiry relative to awning workers' union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Better Business Bureau, copy of ordinance to regulate charitable and patriotic solicitations for funds.

Request Complied With—Sheet Metal Workers, asking for removal of name of the Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., from the "We Don't Patronize List."

Resolution in Memoriam James Rolph Jr., sub-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

mitted by Delegates E. D. Vandeleur and John A. O'Connell. Adopted by unanimous rising vote and standing in silence for one minute. (See resolution elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Report of Executive Committee—Referred to officers of the Council request of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, under jurisdiction of State Harbor Commissioners, for adjustment of their working week to give men a restoration of former weekly earnings. In the matter of request of Bakery Wagon Drivers for removal from unfair list of the name of the Torino Bakery, on objection of Bakers' Union, No. 24 it was laid over for one week. On the application of Local 38-79, I. L. A., for financial assistance, representatives of unions involved were in attendance, but because of failure on the part of representative of Longshoremen to arrive in time matter was laid over for one week, with consent of the representative of the Longshoremen, who arrived before committee adjourned. Wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers for soda and mineral water drivers, approved subject to the usual conditions and admonitions.

Reports of Unions—Hatters ask for patronage of their union label. Janitors have donated to the Longshoremen on strike. Ice Wagon Drivers thank officers of Council for assistance in negotiating a new agreement. Auto Mechanics are making great progress in their organizing campaign; have signed agreement with California Bakers' Association. Laundry Workers 26 will make weekly donations to unions on strike. Culinary Workers report Foster's lunches and bakeries, White Log Cabins and Clinton cafeterias are still unfair. Ship clerks are on strike with Longshoremen. Longshoremen will not accept government control of hiring halls; are standing firm; employers furnishing all conveniences for strike breakers; desire to establish their rights to peaceful picketing. Bakery Wagon Drivers, controversy with People's Baking Company has been settled, and request of return of patronage to this firm. Teachers 61 are being opposed in their policy on teachers' tenure by their sister Local 215 of Administrators. International Ladies' Garment Workers have just concluded the greatest convention in their history at Chicago, and will devote efforts to assisting in organizing the Pacific Coast; jurisdiction over knit work has been granted their international union; have made donation to longshoremen, and will assess the membership. Dressmakers will also donate to longshoremen. United Garment Workers ask continued demand for their union label on working garments, overalls, shirts, etc.; announce the passing of their international secretary-treasurer, J. L. Wines. Milk Wagon Drivers thank Council and its affiliated unions for assistance in organizing the Good Bros. Dairy; will parade on Labor Day. Barbers 148 ask for patronage of the union shop card; donated to longshoremen on strike. Garage employees ask for patronage of union garages. Masters, Mates and

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JAMES ROLPH JR.

The following resolution was adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night by a unanimous vote. The delegates stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the deceased governor:

"Whereas, the picturesque and romantic figure in the public life of this city and state, James Rolph Jr., has gone to his reward and entered the pages of local history as the legendary hero of the city that rose out of the ashes of April, 1906, after a life spent in honorable deeds for the benefit of his beloved city by the Golden Gate; and

"Whereas, San Francisco and its people of every class and creed have enjoyed in full measure the benefits of his active and brilliant mind, his courage under fire, his sympathetic interest in the welfare of the many, his enterprise and planning for the good of all, and his extraordinary capacity for making lasting friendships, and firm beliefs in the future greatness of our city and people, a character not to be forgotten by those for whom he lived and put forth his strength; and

"Whereas, Labor in San Francisco rose with him to the full enjoyment of its rights, benefited through rising wages and prices, laid the foundations and success of public ownership of public utilities, built the Municipal Railway, the Hetch Hetchy, the Civic Center, and our public school buildings, a record of achievements second to that of no other city, and for his share in which his memory shall be blessed from day to day; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, That we mourn the death of James Rolph Jr. and honor his memory in fond remembrance; that we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to his bereaved widow and family; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

Pilots are supporting the striking unions on the waterfront.

New Business—Moved that officers of Council interview chief of police, requesting him to permit peaceful picketing on the docks. Motion carried.

Moved that circular letter be issued to affiliated unions to ascertain their views on the establishment of classes in schools for workers. Motion carried.

Moved that the Council adjourn in memory of Brother J. L. Wines, secretary-treasurer of United Garment Workers of America, and Brother R. L. Reeves, secretary of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, recently deceased. Motion carried.

Moved that the Council communicate with the California State Federation of Labor, calling its attention to conduct of state police in keeping migratory workers on the move, while seeking to improve their conditions. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$461.50; expenditures, \$247.26.

Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Patronize the union label, card and button at all times; and ride on the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

The union button assures you of efficient services.

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

Auto Mechanics.—Brother George Castleman, business representative of the Automobile Mechanics, appeals to all members of organized labor to patronize only those shops displaying the union card. However, the union card is not all; demand of the auto mechanic who repairs your car his union card, and in doing this you make no mistake. Should he be without his card try another shop; you may have better luck. The Auto Mechanics' Union is a progressive organization, one that is moving forward along with the times, and with your support will in a very short time have all of the shops in San Francisco organized. Just recently the wives and sisters of union mechanics organized an auxiliary to the Auto Mechanics' Union and are now doing good work. Just watch them on Labor Day and you old-timers will learn something. Best wishes to the Auto Mechanics.

Milk Wagon Drivers.—Brother W. J. Casey of the Milk Wagon Drivers advises the Good Brothers' Dairy, located in Glen Park, is now fair to the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and entitled to your patronage. The milk wagon drivers thank their many friends for the wonderful assistance given the union in adjusting the controversy between the union and the Good Brothers' Dairy. Brother Casey says the Labor Clarion was of great assistance to the union, and he thanks the editor.

Ice Wagon Drivers.—Brother J. L. Camicia reports the union has signed a new contract with its employers with a \$10 per month increase for all members of the union. Brother Camicia thanked Brother O'Connell for the assistance given the union. Brother O'Connell was a visitor at the meeting of the union and stated how they carried ice in the old days when he was an ice wagon driver. The members were very happy to have Brother O'Connell with them and enjoyed his stories of the old days.

United Garment Workers.—Organizations affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council who are to parade Labor Day are requested to order uniforms now. Please communicate with Miss Nellie Casey, business representative of the United Garment Workers, Labor Temple; phone Market 6313. Patronize home industry and help our unemployed.

Carmen's Union, Division 518.—Hon. John J. O'Toole, city attorney, and Brother P. J. O'Brien, second international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, addressed the members of the Carmen's Union, Division 518, Thursday evening, June 14, 1934. The carmen are always glad to have Mr. O'Toole address them, as he is one man they can always depend upon when questions concerning the Municipal Railway are being discussed, and the Municipal Railway will never get the bad end of the bargain. Labor is indeed fortunate in having a man like Mr. O'Toole as city

attorney. Brother P. J. O'Brien is in San Francisco trying to show Samuel Kahn of the Market Street Railway the difference between a company union and an American Federation of Labor union. Sammie just doesn't understand. However, he is not too old to learn.

The Farmer.—The farmer could if he would place himself in the strongest position of any one of the big groups that are now so hardly pressed for a decent living. He could quickly remedy all this by uniting in one farmer organization. But instead of uniting and co-operating with his fellows he is either unorganized or split up into half a dozen, more or less, different organizations. The farmer sows the seeds, reaps the harvest, and furnishes most of the food upon which the rest of us live. If well organized he would be master of his own destiny and in a position to exact returns that would make his life among the best in the world. But in his unorganized state, either by choice or evil influence, he is powerless to help himself. The farmer should organize and exact returns that would permit him to pay a decent wage to those who work his farm and by doing this he would greatly assist the state and nation. The same rule applies to the unorganized industrial wage workers. If both units were organized they would be a wonderful power for the good of all mankind.

Hatters.—Brother Jonas Grace of the Hatters requests all members of organized labor to purchase hats bearing the Hatters' Union label. The Lundstrom hats are made in San Francisco by union hatters and have the union label. Keep our union hatters working in San Francisco by purchasing a Lundstrom hat. Should you wish a Panama hat, the Rochester clothing store, at Third and Mission, and the Selix clothing store, on Market street opposite Fifth, will accommodate you. Both stores have Panama hats with the union label.

Seattle City Light and Power.—J. D. Ross, L.L.D., superintendent of the Seattle municipal light and power system, says: "The general fund paid the lighting department for street lighting in 1933, \$438,750, which is at the rate of 2.2 cents per kilowatt hour. The average charge for this service in similar cities is approximately 5 cents per kilowatt hour. For instance, in San Francisco the city pays \$780,000 for 20,000 lamps, or approximately two and one-quarter times as much per lamp as Seattle. For the year 1934 the cost of street lighting has been cut to \$375,000, or only 1.88 cents per kilowatt hour for all current and maintenance replacement and operation. Not only has the municipal plant helped in keeping men at work, paid taxes to the city and made other savings, as indicated above; it has also assisted the poor and unfortunate. When it became clear that a considerable number of the city customers would not be able to pay for electric service the city recommended that relief agencies recognize the need of electricity in the home and agreed to furnish the

service at a flat rate of 2 cents per kilowatt hour, which in the case of many consumers is less than cost of serving. At the end of the year 4180 customers were being served under this arrangement.

P. G. & E.—However, in San Francisco the Pacific Gas and Electric Company prefers to substitute its selfish, monopolistic interests for those of the people it serves. San Francisco must bring in its own Hetch Hetchy power. Why not start now and submit the proposal to the people at the November election? If San Francisco is to grow and be prosperous we must have cheap power. Industries are leaving San Francisco and throwing our people out of employment due to the high rate the P. G. & E. charges for electricity.

"Finding Facts," by the Board of Supervisors.— "Independent fact-finding" organizations are almost as old as corruption and greed in politics. When the steel trust wanted to prove that the International Church Movement's condemnation of the twelve-hour day was without foundation it formed "an independent fact-finding" organization which finally reported that the condemnation was unwarranted and that workers "enjoyed" toiling twelve hours daily. When the power trust wanted to defeat the people's water and power act it formed "fact-finding" organizations, which reported that the measure was unsound, that it smacked of bolshevism, that the people of California enjoyed the cheapest electric rates in the world, and that the measure would bring untold suffering to the people of the state. The Governmental Bureau of Research, posing as an "independent fact-finding" body, has consistently urged the people to sell their Hetch Hetchy power "crop" to the power trust—sell it for \$2,000,000 so the trust could sell it back to the people for \$8,500,000. When the San Francisco bribers of 1906 wanted to prove that the prosecution should be dropped they formed "independent fact-finding" organizations, which reported that the prosecution was unwarranted, that it was hurting business and that the bribers, far from being enemies of the people, were the people's best friends. Certain members of the Board of Supervisors are desirous of having another fact-finding organization to investigate the waterfront strike. Let us hope and pray that when they do select a committee it will not be a fact-finding organization for the ship owners.

CONTRIBUTION TO LONGSHOREMEN

The East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council has donated \$65, the proceeds of a picnic recently held, to the striking longshoremen of the East Bay ports.

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LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Council was called to order in the Labor Temple last Saturday evening at 8:15 by Chairman Vandeleur. Roll call showed all officers present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications were received from Typographical Union No. 21, transmitting the names of members of its parade committee. The Building Trades Council of Alameda County announced its intention to join in the San Francisco Labor Day parade and celebration. Members of the parade committees of Elevator Constructors No. 8, Tile Setters No. 9 and Sprinkler Fitters No. 663 were announced.

The float committee submitted the following recommendations and suggestions: (1) That all organizations intending to put a float in the parade notify the committee of their intentions by addressing a letter to the Committee on Floats—Thomas Meagher, chairman; James McKnight, secretary, Unity Hall, Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street; (2) in the event any organization needs advice or information on construction and decorating their floats, members of Float Committee who are experienced in that line will furnish such advice and information; (3) before any work is done on floats committee should be advised as to who is going to do the work, to the end that all work will be done by union labor; (4) committee is making arrangements for space that will accommodate all floats under construction; (5) next meeting of the committee will be held June 12, 1934, in Unity Hall, Building Trades Temple.

New Committees and Reports

President Vandeleur, appointed the following two new committees: Committee on Uniforms—Nellie Casey of United Garment Workers 131, David Gisnet of Ladies' Garment Workers, Nels Soderberg of Tailors No. 18, Jonas Grace of Hatters No. 23, and Catherine Barrett of United Garment Workers No. 131. Committee on Labor Day History—Manuel J. Jacobs, George S. Hollis, William H. Urmy, Warren J. Telfer and Theodore Johnson.

Bakery Wagon Drivers will have a float and will give out attendance cards to members before the parade and take them up at the end of the parade; a \$5 fine to be collected for failure to take part in the parade. Hatters will endeavor to have the International Union advertise its label in the parade. Bill Posters have summoned every member to attend the parade, some coming from as far south as Bakersfield, and as far east as Truckee, and will impose a \$10 fine for failure to show up. President Edward L. Nolan of the San Francisco Building Trades Council will assume responsibility for the building trades all taking part. Laborers want to hire a good band.

Many other organizations reported increasing interest and enthusiasm among the membership, and each union is being admonished to begin its preparations for the parade without delay, as the best bands can be procured and arrangements can be made now, before the final rush, when some

may be left out, as it will take time to manufacture uniforms and paraphernalia.

Veteran Worker Speaks

Delegate at Large Walter Macarthur was called upon to say something, and he entertained the delegates with copious tid-bits of observations from former Labor Day celebrations. He gave a fine account of the last celebration of Labor Day at Woodward's Gardens in 1891, when he was president of the Federated Trades and Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast, and figured as marshal of the parade on horseback. He said he did not know much about a horse before, but learned to know a good deal about such a creature from that experience. He said he would not be considered a prophet, but he could not refrain from guessing that organized labor will have to face hard times in the immediate future, due to a number of circumstances. So if there ever was a time for labor to have a parade it is now, and such a parade will have important effect upon our own members no less than upon those whom we must consider our enemies. He was confident all labor could "take it upon the chin" in better fashion than ever before, notwithstanding the N.R.A. seems to have got cold feet on its own program. He felt sure that the coming parade will unify the ranks of labor as nothing else could do. And we are going to have a wonderful parade and demonstration on September 3, he said.

Other speakers expressed similar enthusiasm and confidence, so that everything points to a successful celebration and great benefits to be derived from this undertaking.

It is to be hoped that labor organizations outside the city will also send delegates to these meetings, so that when the great day comes everything will be in order and ready for the march at the given signal.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Decreases in both employment and payrolls during May were shown in the report of Joseph J. Creem, state labor commissioner, in the industrial groups of the state, compared with May. In the wholesale trade an increase of 12.1 per cent was shown in employment and 14.6 per cent in payrolls. The retail trade experienced an increase of 12.2 per cent in employment and 15.8 per cent in payrolls.

CLOAKMAKERS' UNION

Resolutions indorsing the longshoremen's strike and condemning the efforts of Lee Holman to organize a dual union "scab agency" were adopted by Cloakmakers' Local No. 8, I.L.G.W.U., at a special membership meeting last Saturday morning. The local also voted to assess its members for support of the strikers.

The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing the brutality of police along the waterfront, demanding the withdrawal of the concentration of police and also the right of the strikers to picket peacefully along the Embarcadero.

Governor Merriam was asked to free Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 8, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, reiterates its belief in the innocence of Tom Mooney, who for almost eighteen years has been buried in San Quentin as the result of what has been proved to be a perversion of justice; and he it further

"Resolved, That we urge our new governor, Frank E. Merriam, to right the wrong done to Tom Mooney and the entire working class, and clear the name of California, by granting an immediate and unconditional pardon to Tom Mooney and to Warren K. Billings."



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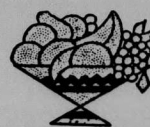
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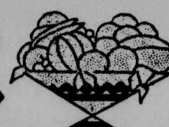
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